

Westminster, January 25, 1785.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal robes seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the laborious attendance of the last session of Parliament, it has given me peculiar pleasure, that the situation of public affairs has admitted of so long a recess.

Among the objects which now require consideration, I must particularly recommend to your earliest attention the adjustment of such points in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as are not yet finally arranged. The system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the Continent, I continue uniformly to receive, from all foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their good disposition towards this country,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard as well to the economy requisite in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The success which has attended the measures taken in the last session towards the suppression of smuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage you to apply your suggestions in the reports of the commissioners of public accounts, and such further regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different offices of the kingdom.

I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every measure which may tend to alleviate our national burdens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of My people.

Venice, January 5. The last letters from Transylvania bring the agreeable account, that the insurrection in those parts is entirely suppressed without bloodshed, the insurgents having laid down their arms, and returned peaceably to their dwellings, except their chief, with a few of his companions, who had fled for refuge to the woods and mountains.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 25.

CAPTAIN Garnett, of the Old England, arrived at Lancaster, spoke the Panther, Graves, on the 1st November, lat. 32°-20. longit. 77° bound for Georgia. On the 3d November, spoke the brig Carter, Stranger, from London, lat. 33°-25. lon. 74° all well.

Captain French, of the Active, from Nice, arrived in the Creek, spoke the Duke of Savoy, Breaker, from London to Nice, on the 1st of January, 12 leagues to the westward of Cape Spartel, all well.

Captain Throckmorton, of the Amelia, arrived in the River from Virginia, spoke the Polly, Stiles, from Trinity to Falmouth, in lat. 48° N. lon. 18° all well.

The Betsey, Bishop, from Newfoundland, was forced on shore at Aveiro Bar, but is got off with great expense and damage to the ship and cargo.

The Moseborough, Dancer, from London, to New York, was on shore on Long Island, but is got off with considerable damage.

The Lyon, Hicks, from Africa, to London, is put into Lisbon leaky.

The Venus, —, from Seville to Bruges, is totally lost.

Captain Nankeville, of the Alert, arrived at Bristol from Leghorn. On the 6th instant, 33 leagues east from Gibraltar, spoke the Star Crois, Beck, from Calcutta, —, arrived at Leghorn, arrived at Bristol, spoke the Benjamin the 9th instant, five leagues east of Gibraltar, all well.

The Maria, Moers, from Rhode Island, arrived in the River, spoke the Friendship, Taylor, from Philadelphia, to L'Orient, out ten weeks on the 4th of January, lat. 48°-30. long. 12° had been obliged to throw all the cargo between decks overboard.

The Worcester, Craigie, from London, to Jamaica, was spoke with on the 13th ult. lat. 47°-11. long. 13°-12. all well.

The Bristol, Captain Earl, from Philadelphia, arrived at Cork, bound to Bristol, spoke the Concord, Gibbs, from Bristol, to Philadelphia, out twelve weeks, and shore of provisions, which Captain Earl supplied. No latitude or longitude mentioned.

The Welcome, Jones, from London to Dublin, was well at Milford the 13th instant.

Fort St George, dated 28th July 1784. Pomborn and Foulis sailed for China the 25th July 1784.

Middlesex arrived at Madras the 9th June, and expected to sail for China in a day or two after the 28th of July.

Valentine arrived at Madras 29th June, and sailed for Bengal the 14th of July.

Hilborough arrived at Madras 11th July, and sailed for Bengal 26th.

Earl of Mansfield arrived at Madras 21st July, and remained the 28th.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 25.

Bank Stock, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$. — Ditto New Ann. —

5 per cent Stock, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. — Ditto 1751, flint.

4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. — India Stock, flint.

3 per cent. Ann. — India Bonds, paid, —

Ditto unpaid, 2 dols.

Exchequer Bills, — Navy Bills, —

3 per cent. Scrip. — 4 per cent. Scrip. —

Omnium, — Prizes, —

3 per cent Old Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 24. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 25,

HOUSE OF PEERS.

As soon as his Majesty had left the House of Peers, and a number of customary forms were gone through,

The Duke of Hamilton rose to move the address of thanks to his Majesty. It was, he said, with the greatest diffidence, that he then offered his thoughts to that noble House. Nothing but the strongest conviction of their Lordships candour and liberality, together with the lively idea which he entertained of its being his duty to express his grateful feelings which so seasonable and benign a Speech had excited, could have induced him to be so forward on that important day. But, impressed as he was with a sense of what it became him as a member of that House to do, he would not hesitate to submit his sentiments to their consideration, as also what he

judged a proper return to the gracious Speech their Lordships had that day heard. What observations he had to make in the address he meant to move, or previously to that address, he assured the House, were short; and he flattered himself that he would have the pleasure to see them meet with general approbation. He then adverted, with much modesty and good sense, to the various articles which composed the Royal Speech. He commented a little on the great attention which his Majesty and his Servants had lately paid to the general welfare. As to Ireland, he considered the establishment of a regular and permanent commerce between that country and Great Britain, as being of the utmost consequence to the prosperity of both. His Majesty's mode of recommending a proper degree of public notice to that object, he looked upon as one that indicated equal confidence, and regard for the good of the two kingdoms; and he did not doubt but the legislature would bestow all that enquiry and investigation into the subject which its magnitude and importance demanded. The public credit, he thought, was a matter of high moment: but he reflected pretty easily on that particular, from the consideration, that though the country was indeed much exhausted; though it continued still to bleed from the wounds which a late destructive war had made, yet there remained resources; and he trusted there also remained public zeal and virtue sufficient to prompt a speedy, and, if possible, an effectual application of them to its recovery. His Grace likewise made observations on the blow which illicit trade had received from the taxes imposed in the preceding session of Parliament. He considered these taxes as having already produced many benefits and advantages to the nation: and, he could not suffer himself to doubt, that their Lordships would concur cheerfully and cordially in forwarding any future scheme that might be proposed for the more complete suppression of that ruinous species of traffic. After adding a few words on that part of the King's speech, which related to the present state of affairs on the continent, he moved,

" That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, " and his att^t to their Majesties Speech from the Throne, " ning them at an earl^t part, expressing their satisfaction " at the friendly disposition of foreign powers, respecting this country; and their faithful intention of earnestly pursuing " the other objects, recommended in his Majesty's Speech, " with every attention to the true principles of our happy con- " stitution, and the interests of the country."

The motion was seconded by

Lord Walsingham, who declared, that little need be added in favour of the Address, so properly drawn up by the noble Duke. At the same time he could not help observing, that nothing more forcibly evince the prudence and good management of administration, as to contrive the business of last sessions as to avoid assembling them at an earlier and inconvenient period this year, after the fatiguing duties of the last; that this prudence was further manifested in proposing the final accommodation of affairs with Ireland as so favourable and happy a juncture, when the country, unembarrassed by foreign disputes, cannot seem to be forced into the measure by the exigency of circumstances, but spontaneously and deliberately to have resolved, that a final arrangement of commercial intercourse be established between both countries, on terms of mutual interest, and reciprocal advantage. It was also a most agreeable circumstance, that amidst hostile appearances between the continental powers, the strength and resources with which this country even yet abounded, was to be employed in the protection of our own commerce and possession, and the support of its character and dignity among nations. The encrease of and improvement of the revenue in consequence of the measures adopted last sessions for the prevention of smuggling, was a flattering communication; and indeed every good consequence must result from crushing that ruinous traffic of importing large quantities of tea, and other articles, from foreign countries, — exchange none of our manufactures, but draining

the country by transmuting bullion, or sterling money. His lordship could confirm, from the most unquestionable authority, that numbers of people, ruined by the late act against smuggling, by which some of them lost to the amount of 30,000 l . were now making application for employment in the service of government. But should any of their lordships have particular objections to that bill on which these advantages were founded, he had only to suggest, that they would come more properly before the House in form of a question than on the present occasion. On the recommendation of the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts to their lordships attention, its expediency was so manifest as to need no further observation. On the whole, he made no doubt but the Address proposed would fully meet the universal approbation of the House.

The question was then put on the Address, and carried unanimously. After which the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The new members being first sworn in, the Speaker read his Majesty's most gracious Speech. Upon which,

Mr Phillips, member for Somersetshire, in a very short, but pertinent speech, moved for the address. The Hon. Gentleman, as is usual on such occasions, complimented the several paragraphs of the Speech; and particularly praised the Minister for the great progress his measures had made towards suppressing smuggling — alluding to the *Commutation-act*, — which, though he now highly approved of, he was free to own, he had at first much condemned. The Minister, he said, had destroyed the great bank of the smugglers, and they were now daily frittering away. The Hon. Gentleman then moved the address, containing a mere echo of the Speech, which was seconded by

Mr Edwards, member for Maidstone, who, in a still shorter speech, supported what the Hon. Gentleman had said.

Lord Surrey said he did not rise to oppose the address; but at the same time, could not but observe, that there were a number of things which the Speech had omitted to take notice of, and that, while it had so many deficiencies, he would not be understood to mean that it had his hearty concurrence, though he would not give it any opposition. The noble Lord continued to observe, that after his saying that there were many things that were omitted to be mentioned, it was in a manner incumbent on him to particularize some of them. He then took notice, that no reduction of the army had been recommended, nor any thing said of an alteration in the representation of the people. These he thought great omissions. His Lordship also wished to know, as the Speech was silent on that head, whether or not the people were this year to have any loan or taxes. The noble Lord thought likewise, that something might have been mentioned respecting the attempt made (alluding to the case of the Dean of St Asaph) to deprive Ju-

ries of the power and right of judging of and pronouncing on crimes; and of the Attorney General of Ireland prosecuting *ex officio*, the High Sheriff of Dublin, for assembling the people together in a legal way. This he thought a very high infringement on the liberty of the subject: but what he professed most upon the Minister was, his intention respecting a Parliamentary Reform, upon which he probably might give his opinion, though the Speech had been silent on the subject, probably from an idea, that it more peculiarly belonged to that House, than to the Lords.

Mr Pitt defended both the Speech, and the Address. — The noble Lord having mentioned, that there were many deficiencies in the Speech from the Throne, the Right Hon. Gentleman was surprised that the noble Lord had not better substantiated the charge. He had only mentioned two instances. — The one, no reduction of the army having been mentioned; and the other, no recommendation having been given of a reform in the representation of the people. With respect to the first, he would only observe, that by his Majesty's advising economy in every department, the consideration of the army was naturally included; and as to the other, though nothing had been mentioned of it from the Throne, he was not backward in declaring, that he was a friend to a more equal representation of the people. — This he thought a declaration no man need shrink from. But what particular mode would be recommended, he would not then undertake to say; and he exhorted Gentlemen, in whatever they might promise on the subject, not to go so far, as not to leave themselves perfectly at liberty to agree to any specific proposition that might be proposed, and found worth their support, under all the circumstances that might attend it. The Right Honourable Gentleman said, that the measure should be brought forward at a very early day, but thought a call of the House ought first to be had. In speaking on the subject, the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to be very cautious of pledging himself to any thing, and declared, that every Gentleman, —

“ North said, he should not oppose the address; but that he, at the same time, was far from approving of it, and would not give his assent at all, but that he considered the speech might be understood to recommend a consideration of the proceedings against the High Sheriff of Dublin, the attempt to destroy the power of juries, and the Westminster election, as well as the discussion of a Parliamentary Reform, which his Lordship spoke very fully and pointedly against, and bade Gentlemen beware how they set about altering the constitution. His Lordship was very severe against Mr Wyvill, and much condemned him for having said, in his circular letter to the people of Ireland, that the same steps they were pursuing for attaining a Reform, were to be pursued by the British Parliament. The Noble Lord also mentioned the affairs of Ireland, which he wished as much as any one to see reciprocally settled; but that when any attempt of the kind was made, nothing was given to this country by Ireland, and yet she wished every thing to be adjusted upon a principle of reciprocity.

“ Mr Burke defended Mr Wyvill, and said, that when the people were assembled here on the subject of a Parliamentary Reform, it was thought legal and innocent; but that in Ireland it was held otherwise. The Honourable Gentleman declared himself against a reform in the representation of the people, and went very widely into the affairs of the East India Company, asserting, that the Board of Commissioners appointed by the new Administration, had caused more peculation and corruption in India than was ever known before. He went a good deal into the present state of Hindostan, which he represented to be in a most miserable state, occasioned by a drought that had even dried up their largest rivers. He particularly attacked Mr Hastings, called him the grand criminal of India, and pledged himself to bring his conduct, and the affairs of the East India Company, under the review of the House. He concluded by moving, that an amendment, which he read, should be made to the address, stating with the House had, that, in the economy recommended from the Throne, immediate and strict attention might be made to the revenues of the East. But this amendment, he said, he would not divide the House on.

“ Mr Fox supported Mr Burke, and expressed his surprise, that no mention had been made in the speech of his Majesty's dominions in the East Indies; for his dominions they certainly were. For many years past, this, he said, had been done; but now that they were more particularly in the hands of the Administration, not a word had been said of them. The Right Honourable Gentleman took notice of there being no reduction of the army recommended; though, in the present state of differences on the Continent, it might not be so well: For, he observed, that the Speech from the Throne, though it stated, that the foreign powers were well disposed towards this country, mentioned nothing of any accommodation being likely to take place between the Emperor of Germany and the States of Holland. The Right Honourable Gentleman took notice of the infringement on the liberty of the subject in Ireland, the power of Juries, and the Westminster election. He professed himself a friend to Parliamentary Reform, and condemned, in very severe terms, the Minister's *commutation-act*.

“ Mr Pitt rose in reply; and, in a very long speech, went at large into a defence of his conduct, particularly the institution of a Board of Direction for East India affairs, and the *commutation-act*. In the course of his speech he was very pointed in his animadversions on the junction of Lord North and Mr Fox, which he handled with much wit and humour.

“ Mr Fox was equally poignant in his reply; and said, that nothing could save this country but putting the vast load of national debt into a train of payment; and in saying this, he also spoke the sentiments of the Noble Lord (Lord North) declaring, at the same time, that the Administration, though he could not approve of the means by which they got into power, should have his support on every occasion where he could do it, consistent with his own honour, and the interest of his country.

“ Lord North likewise replied to Mr Pitt, and treated the attack of the Minister with his usual wit and humour.

“ After some farther debate, the motion for the address was put, and carried without a division.

“ The House was well attended with members, there being upwards of four hundred and fifty present; but the debate was not so interesting as it has been of late years upon the motion for the address.

“ The recommendation of a Parliamentary Reform is said to have been *originally* in the Speech, but struck out, upon a discussion of the subject in the Cabinet.

Extract of a private letter from London, Jan. 25.

“ By a gentleman just arrived from the Continent we have

the following intelligence. That at Paris there was not a doubt of a war taking place betwixt the Emperor and the Dutch. All the French officers absent on leave were ordered to join their respective corps the 15th current, which most rigidly took place. Yesterday, dispatches were received by a courier from the Duke of Dorset, our Ambassador at Paris, which, it is supposed, contained the above intelligence. The same messenger also brought over dispatches from his Excellency Robert Liston, *Charge des Affaires* at Madrid. It is supposed he will remain there for some time, the Earl of Chesterfield being at Nice, and another Ambassador to be appointed.

"At Ostend, they were preparing for war, and busy in fixing a boom at the entrance of the harbour, to prevent the Dutch from coming in and destroying the ships in the basins, of which there is a very great number at present laid up. The harbour is by no means well fortified at present, having only a few ship's guns mounted on a very superficial fort. The town's people never know the number of troops there: They march out and in in the night, and the regiments often changed. The town is much deserted since the peace; many English houses have left it, and others are preparing to follow them. There are not 2000 troops there.

"It was said the French were sending out a fleet to India, which is not the case. Our Ambassador was assured they had only one ship of the line going there to replace one that was to return, and a 50 gun ship and a frigate for the coast of Guinea.

"A new French East India Company is on the tapis, to consist of 100 shares of 350,000 livres, about 15,000 l. each. It is thought it will take place.

"There are a vast number of wrecks on the coast, betwixt Ostend and Calais, being a flat, sandy shore.

"The commercial treaty with France is at a stand just now. Mess. Crawford and Dalrymple find many difficulties in the way: The chief is the French manufacture of woollen cloth, which is now in a flourishing state.

"Some time ago, Lord Shelburne, was anxious to have a commercial treaty with America, and sent over Mr Hardy to Paris, who could not accomplish it then: Now the Americans are anxious for it, we decline it. The event has shewn it was unnecessary; for Great Britain has by far the greatest share of the trade of America. Our manufactures there have a decided preference: But the Americans have a better reason—Holland and France cannot, or will not, give them credit.

"France lately had a loan of five millions, and it was filled up in two hours, the terms being very advantageous. A merchant in London wanted 60,000 l. of it, and offered the payment in guineas. Gold is very scarce in France, and the exchange above 12 per cent. in favour of Britain.

"The French and Americans at Paris are very cool towards each other. They seem both disappointed. They feel the want of British protection in the Mediterranean. The Barbary corsairs make very free with them, and will prevent them even from going to Spain or Portugal.

"Our East India Company have bought Imperial teas, and have three ships loaded with them at Ostend, which are under stop till convoy is sent from hence for them. They seem to be as much afraid of the smugglers as the Dutch: Indeed smuggling seems to have got a complete blow.

"At 'Change, it is peace betwixt the Emperor and Dutch, and stocks have got up in consequence of it; but the contrary seems to be the truth."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This day, in consequence of the verdict of the Jury in the case of Lieutenant Storie, the Court pronounced sentence against him, ordaining him to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Paisley for eight months; to pay a fine of 1000 merks Scots, in name of affright to the private prosecutors; and, to find security that he shall keep the peace for two years thereafter.

The Lords then proceeded to deliver their opinions in the case of Alexander Penrose Cumming of Alyre, Esq; against the Rev. Mr William Leslie, minister of St Andrews and Langbride. In a former paper we mentioned, that this question, in its present stage, was confined solely to the pursuer's title to pursue, without the influence of his Majesty's Advocate. Informations were ordered upon the subject, and given in to Court. The information for Mr Cumming was drawn by Mr John MacLaurin, and that for Mr Leslie by Mr Alexander Wight. In both, as might have been expected from the well known abilities of these Counsel, a great deal of learning and ingenuity were displayed, for which both of these gentlemen were complimented by the Court. It was upon these informations, that the Lords, this day, delivered their opinions, which most of them did at considerable length. They seemed all to agree, that, if Mr Cumming had libelled his title as *Freeholder*, instead of *Candidate*, and stated the injury he had received in the former capacity, he would have been entitled to carry on a criminal action against Mr Leslie for perjury, though the Lord Advocate had only given his concourse to the prosecution, and refused his instance. Their Lordships, however, were divided in opinion regarding the indictment in its present form, in which Mr Cumming is not mentioned as a *Freeholder*, standing upon the roll of the county; but only as a *Candidate* for member of Parliament at the last election. Lord Justice Clerk, L. Kenne, L. Hailes, and L. Gardenstown, were of opinion, that *Candidate*, without mentioning his being a *Freeholder* also, did not vest in Mr Cumming a proper legal title to prosecute. Lord Braxfield and Lord Henderland were of a different opinion. The latter entered very fully into the merits of the question.—The following is a copy of the interlocutor pronounced by the Court in this important cause:

The Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the criminal libel raised and pursued, at the instance of Alexander Penrose Cumming of Alyre, Esq; with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against Mr William Leslie, pannel, with the debate and informations thereupon; in respect the prosecutor, in his criminal letters, sets forth no other title or interest in him to prosecute, except that he was a Candidate at the election of a Member of Parliament for the county, at the time libelled, without setting forth that the pannel voted against him in said election, and the prosecutor has thereby failed to qualify such an interest as is necessary to support his title as *Candidate*: And therefore dismisses the prosecution founded on these criminal letters, and the pannel from the bar."

Captain Thomas Cuthbert of the 19th regiment of foot, died at his house in St Ann's Yards, this forenoon. His friends and relations will please accept of this notification of his death.

Last week, died at Cambridge, Mr Wilkins, aged 106. Wednesday, the wife of Thomas M'Kean, inkle-weaver in

Glasgow, was delivered of three female children. The mother and children are in a good way.

Captain Knox of the Fairy, arrived at Liverpool, spoke, on the 25th November, with the Carolina, Gardner, from Glasgow to Charlestown, in lat. 33. 10. long. 58. 45; out 5 weeks and 3 days, all well.

By the Nancy, Captain Young, arrived at Greenock, we have the disagreeable accounts of the loss of the ship Hector, Captain Smith. She was bound from Newfoundland for Lisbon; and in a violent gale of wind, on the 2d instant, was wrecked near the last-mentioned place. Several of the crew were drowned, and those who got on shore suffered the greatest hardships, being upwards of twelve hours in the water on the wreck.

Monday se'ennight, about ten o'clock at night, William Donald, a carrier, was robbed, betwixt Kilmarnock and Galston, by two men. They took from him 15 guineas, and two pounds of tea.

On Monday last, about 6000 lbs. of leaf and manufactured tobacco were seized from some tobacco-manufacturers in Glasgow, being an overplus of their stock with the Custom-house. This shows that smuggled tobacco is not safe, even in the hands of manufacturers, which is a pretty general opinion.

College of Edinburgh, 29th Jan. 1785.

On Wednesday the 9th of February next, Dr Hamilton, Professor in the University, will begin his Spring Course of Lectures on the *Theory and Practice of Midwifery*.—And on the 21st he will also begin a Class for *Midwives*.

Extrait of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 22.

No less than twenty-seven counties, besides the several great cities and towns of Ireland, were fully represented in the National Assembly of Delegates, who met on Thursday, pursuant to adjournment, to deliberate on the important subject of a more equal representation of the people, among whom are men of the greatest worth, fortune, and abilities in the nation. The numbers attending were upwards of two hundred.

The National Assembly of Delegates have agreed to meet every day at eleven, and adjourn at three o'clock precisely, for the convenience of the several Noblemen and Commoners who are also members of that respectable body."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

THURSDAY, January 20.

BETWEEN three and four o'clock, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant made his appearance in the House, and being seated in the Royal robes on the Throne, and the Usher of the Black Rod ordered to require the Commons forthwith to attend on his Grace, who being come accordingly, his Grace addressed both Houses as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I HAVE his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to desire your advice and co-operation upon those affairs of importance, which, in the present circumstances of the kingdom, require your most serious attention.

"Whilst I lamented the lawless outrages, and unconstitutional proceedings, which had taken place since your last prorogation, I had the satisfaction to perceive, that those excesses were confined to a few places, and even there condemned. And I have now the pleasure to observe, that, by the salutary interposition of the laws, the general tranquillity is re-established.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you. I have the fullest reliance on your approved loyalty to the King, and attachment to your country, that a due consideration of the exigencies of the state will lead you to make whatever provisions shall appear to be necessary for the public expences, and for the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am to recommend in the King's name, to your earnest investigation, those objects of trade and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, which have not yet received their complete adjustment. In framing a plan with a view to a final settlement, you will be sensible, that the interests of Great Britain and Ireland ought to be for ever united and inseparable; and his Majesty relies on your liberality and wisdom for adopting such an equitable system for the joint benefit of both countries, and the support of the common interest, as will secure mutual satisfaction and permanency.

"The encouragement and extension of agriculture and manufactures, and especially of your linen manufacture, will, I am persuaded, engage your constant concern. Let me likewise direct your attention, in a particular manner, to the fisheries on your coasts, from which you may reasonably hope for an improving source of industry and wealth to this kingdom, and of strength to the empire.

"The liberality which you have always shewn to the maintenance of your Protestant Charter-schools, and other public institutions, makes it unnecessary for me to recommend them to your care.

You cannot more beneficially exert this laudable spirit, than by directing your attention to improve, and to diffuse throughout the kingdom, the advantages of good education. Sensible of its essential consequence to the morals and happiness of the people, and to the dignity of the nation, I am happy to assure you of his Majesty's gracious patronage; and shall be earnest to give every assistance in my power to the success of such measures as your wisdom may devise for this important purpose.

"It is the province of your prudence and discretion to consider what new provisions may be necessary for securing the subject against violence and outrage, for the regulation of the police, and the better execution of the laws, as well as for the general encouragement of peaceable subordination and honest industry. It will be a pleasing task to me to assist and promote your exertions for the tranquillity of the kingdom, for upholding the authority of the Legislature, and supporting the true principles of our happy constitution both in church and state.

"The uniformity of laws and of religion, and a common interest in treaties with foreign states, form a sure bond of mutual connection and attachment between Great Britain and Ireland. It will be your care to cherish these inestimable blessings with that spirit and wisdom which will render them effectual securities to the strength and prosperity of the empire."

When his Grace had left the House, and the Speech had been read at the table by the Clerk, an Address, which was an echo of the Speech, was moved and carried, one dissentient.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 21.

The Address to his Majesty being again resumed and agreed to, Lord Rawdon moved an address of thanks to his Grace

the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent Speech from the Throne.

This was opposed by the Duke of Leinster, Lords Charlemont, Mountgarret, Powervcourt, Desart.

The question being put, there appeared,

Contents for the address,

Non contents,

5

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that, pursuant to the advice of the House, on a former day, he had applied to the Judges to draw up a proper bill of *INSOLVENCY*, and having since consulted them on that head, he was informed the bill would be ready in a few days. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, January 20.

THE House then pursuant to prorogation, when, at within a quarter of four o'clock, the Speaker having taken the Chair, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to attend the Lord Lieutenant in the House of Lords, to which it accordingly repaired, and returned in a few minutes.

Captain Packenham, (member for the borough of Longford) after a short eulogium on the present Administration in this kingdom, moved an Address to his Majesty, being, as usual, an echo of the Speech. He was seconded by

The Hon. Mr Gore, after a few common-place observations. A very tedious and unimportant debate took place. An amendment was also proposed, and debated. At length the Address was carried without a division, and the amendment negatived in the same manner.—The proceedings of Friday consisted of nothing else than a recapitulation of the same debate.

A FRIEND TO THE NEEDY would be considered as an advertisement.—Several other essays, advertisements, &c. delayed for want of room.

SEVILLE ORANGES for MARMALADE, CHINA ORANGES, LEMONS, and WINE.

JUST arrived by the Prince William, Captain Ranfay, in a very quick passage of twenty-two days from San Lucas.

SEVILLE ORANGES in the highest perfection for MARMALADE;

CHINA ORANGES and LEMONS in chests and half-chests;

ZERRY and SHERRY WINE in bottles;

To be sold by CHARLES COWAN Merchant in Leith, or orders may be sent to his Tea and Paper Warehouse in Edinburgh.

As the fruits are in very fine order, the prices moderate, and the quantity small, those who please to purchase will be good as apply.

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From the First Invasion of it by the Romans under Julius Caesar.

Written on a new plan,

By ROBERT HENRY, D. D. One of the Ministers of Edinburgh, a Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

VOLUME FIFTH.

Printed for the Author, and sold by all the Booksellers in Edinburgh, and at the Author's house in Merchant Street.

The Fifth Volume of this work, now published, contains the History of England, from A. D. 1399 to the accession of Henry VII. A. D. 1485, and of Scotland A. D. 1400 to the accession of James IV. A. D. 1488.

N. B. Copies of any of the former volumes, or complete sets, may be got from the booksellers, or the author.

JUST arrived, from on board the Livingston, from London, a new and most elegant assortment of

FOREIGN CHINA,

That has never been exposed to sale in this city, being the finest patterns sold at the last India fairs, which will be sold by auction, by THOMAS FIDLER, from London, on Monday next, and the three following days, in the free Mason's Lodge, Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd.

Likewise, a valuable assortment of INDIA MUSLINS.

The sale will continue but four days.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN DUNLOP in Company, Merchants in Greenock.

THAT, upon the application of the said William and John Dunlop, with concurrence of Archibald and Duncan Campbell merchants in Greenock, the Court of Session, upon the twenty-seventh day of January instant, sequestered the whole real and personal estate belonging to the said William and John Dunlop, both as a Company and as individuals, wherever situated, and appointed their Creditors to meet at Greenock, within the house of John MacKenzie vintner there, upon the seventh day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to choose an interim factor upon the said sequestered estate, in terms of the late Bankrupt Act.

This is therefore intimating to the Creditors of the Bankrupts, to meet, time and place foreaid, in order to choose an interim factor, in terms of the said statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES JOHNSTON, sometime Merchant in Ostend, afterwards Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE trustee on the sequestered real and personal estate of the said James Johnston, hereby gives notice, that under the Act of Parliament, and by virtue of a special warrant from the Court of Session, he has applied to the Sheriff of this county, for the purpose of examining certain persons specified in the warrant; and the Sheriff has accordingly fixed Thursday the 3d of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Sheriff-clerk's Office, for taking the said examination.

Of which appointment the trustee gives this notice to the whole creditors, that they may appear, and put such questions as they may see proper.

House in St David's Street, to be SOLD,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, being the third and uppermost stories of the tenement of land No. 1, in South St David's Street, presently occupied by Mrs Rois, consisting of a dining-room, two bed-rooms, and kitchen in the third flat.—A drawing-room, bed-chamber off the same, one bed-room, servants room, and pantry, in the upper flat, all in good repair, and a cellar fitted up with catacombs.

If the house is not sold, the same will be LET, to be entered to at Whitunday first; and will be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three a-tarrow.

For particulars apply to Alexander Walker writer, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

THE LANDS or ESTATE of WOODHALL, lying in the parish of Innerwick, which are at present let for the yearly rent of 300l. Sterling, out of which the proprietor pays 50s. of barley, and 5s. 3d. of schoolmaster's salary, which, converting the barley at 13s. per bushel, makes the whole 6l. 3s. 3d. being the whole public burden payable by the proprietor, excepting the cess.

The Estate lies within four miles of the sea-port town of Dunbar, holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications, but one of which is to be reserved to the proprietor. The Estate measures in all about eleven hundred Scots acres, seventy Scots acres of which are in woods, which are in a very thriving condition; and which, by the leases, are reserved to the proprietor.

For farther particulars, apply to Francis and John Anderson writers to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Fraser sheriff clerk of Haddington; either of whom will receive proposals for selling the lands by private bargain before the day of sale.

ANNUITY.

WANTED to purchase, An ANNUITY of 100 l. Sterling, upon the Life of a person aged 48 years. The annuity to be paid half yearly. The money it ready. —Unquestionable security is expected. Apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet.

SALE OF HOUSES.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday 31st day of January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That large TENEMENT in Merchant Street, built by Patrick Taylor, mith in Edinburgh, consisting of five flats, a sunk storey, water-pipe, and other conveniences.—To be let up in four lots, viz. the first flat and sunk storey in one lot; the two next flats in two separate lots; and the fourth and fifth flat in one lot.

The whole tenement has been for sometime in the possession of good tenants, and stands insured in the Friendly Insurance Office against fire.

For further particulars enquire at George Watson, at Mr Thomas McDonald's, writer to the signet, or at John Horn, wright in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Monday the 31st January, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE in the East side of the Parliament Square, being the first flat immediately below the steps entering by the stairs, commonly called the President Stairs, consisting of five fire-rooms, kitchen, and cellar. The above house was formerly possessed by Thomas Purvis, vintner, and now by Mr Thomas Young, Teacher of English; and being of easy access, is very commodious either for a public house, or for a private family.

For further particulars apply to James Sommerville, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 31st January 1785, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Eight Dwelling-Houses in that new-built Tenement of land, lying in the middle of Todrick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir, painter.—The houses are all well lighted, cheerful, commanding a very fine view to the south and west, neatly finished, and very convenient for accommodating small families; renting from three guineas to seven guineas per annum.—The proprietor has lately been at the expense of bringing a pipe of water into the tenement; so that each dwelling-house may be furnished with a pipe of water, for a few shillings of expense.

The title-deeds are clear, and in the hands of George Cairncross, and William Murray, jun. writers in Edinburgh, who have power to conclude a private bargain, for the whole or any part of the subjects; and for particulars, intending purchasers may apply to either of them, or to the proprietor.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the first day of February 1785, at five o'clock afternoon.

That LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE in Campbell's land, lying at the back of the Parliament square, on the east side of the Mead market, Edinburgh, presently possessed by Mrs Chalmer, consisting of nine fire-rooms, beside kitchen, closets, &c. The house is of easy access, and conveniently situated.

As also, that LAIGH LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, with fore and back Shops, lying on the east side of Milne's court, opposite the weigh-houses, which is now and has been long possessed by Mr Benjamin Yule, baker. The house consists of three rooms, a kitchen, and two cellars, and the present yearly rent is 21 l. 10s. Sterling.

This house is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, on old plan, and the premium paid up.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover street, Edinburgh.

SHOPS on the High-street, and HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, upon Tuesday the 1st day of February 1785, between the hours of five and seven afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse.

These Two well-frequented SHOPS, on the north side of the High-street of Edinburgh, opposite to the City Guard, the one possessed by James Burnet, tea and spirit dealer, the other by Samuel Watson Tobacconist each having a back room with a fire place.—And likewise the Dwelling-Houses in the Fleisch-market Close, possessed by the said Mr Burnet and Mr Watson, and by the following other persons, viz. Mary Monroe, Archibald Amos, John Fraser, William M'Kenzie, Robert Mathew, Robert Scott, Mrs. Thomas McEwan, Robert Forrest, Andrew McEwan, James Yule, Robert Moyre, Thomas Heath, Mrs Strachan, Andrew Allen, Peter McEwan, William Nairn, James Bald, Mrs Thomas McEwan, Mrs Ross, John Stalker, John Sutherland, Mrs Ferrier, and Robert Morris.

The gross yearly rent of the whole subjects amounts to about 112 l. sterling, which Mr Burnet pays 24 l. and Mr Watson 20 l.

These subjects will be disposed of together or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

The progress of rents is clear, and may be seen in the hands of Frederick Fotheringham, writer, St Andrews Street, who will show a rental and the articles of roup; and to whom any person desirous of further information, or to purchase by private bargain may apply.

HOUSES in Merchant Street, Edinburgh, &c.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitunday next, **THAT HOUSE in Merchant Street, presently possessed by Mr John Balfour, jun. bookbinder in Edinburgh, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences, with the benefit of a water-pipe in a court behind the tenement, &c. and two cellars in the ground story.**

Also, that other DWELLING-HOUSE in Merchant Street, possessed by Mrs Murray, consisting of eight rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences, with a stable and hay-loft in a court behind the tenement.

As also, a DWELLING-HOUSE at Garnhill, opposite to the Archers Hall, possessed by Mrs Simpson, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences.

The above subjects may be seen any Tuesday or Thursday, from twelve noon to two afternoon; and for further particulars, apply to William Scott, solicitor at law, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of REDBANK, LAGHALL, NETHER-TOWN, BOGGS, and PRIESTLANDS, with the Salmon Fishing belonging thereto, all lying within the parish of Troqueer, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The gross rent is L. 571 0 0

From which deducting the stipend L. 6 10 10

Tiend duty, 1 1 7 1

And School salary, 0 13 6

L. 8 5 11 2

Remains, L. 56 14 0 1

This estate which holds of the Crown, and is rated in the county books at 3661. Scots of valued rent; lies about a mile below the town of Dumfries, on the banks of the rivers Nith and Cargen; and, in point of agreeable situation, qualities of the soil, state and condition of the farms, means of improvement, and other circumstances which will be satisfactory to a purchaser, is not to be surpassed by any estate of its extent in the south of Scotland.

The tiends were valued at a very moderate sum, in the year 1735, and there is a tack of them current till 1789, when a renewal can be got for a small sum.

Any person wishing to treat for a purchase, may apply to Edgar Corrie merchant in Liverpool, to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet at Edinburgh, or to Commissary Goldie at Dumfries, who will show the title-deeds, current leases, and plan of the estate.

A part of the price may remain at interest, in the hands of the purchaser.

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SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of February next, betwixt four and five afternoon,

The following Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of CARIOCH, CRAIGLOUR, and BLACK-MARK, lying in the parish of Dalvey, at present set in lease for 5 years from Whitunday last at the rent of 100 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of FINGLAND in the same parish, presently set in lease for 18 years, to run from Whitunday last, at the rent of 70 l.

These two parcels hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cens books at 400 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of CORNHARROW and CARLAE in the same parish, at present set in lease for 18 years from Whitunday last, at the rent of 45 l. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cens books at 150 l.

For further particulars apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, current leases, &c., and to whom any persons inclining to make a private offer may apply. Copies of the rentals &c. are also lodged with William McCormick writer in Wigton.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 11th day of February next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The Four Merk-Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and LOANSTONE, and COALS and COALLIERIES, within the foresaid lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is, L. 90 10 0

The tiends are valued, and fall to be deduced, 6 5 3

The proven yearly rent of the Coal, L. 84 4 9

The Free rent of the land and coal, 20 0 0

The tiends are valued, by decree of valuation, at, 6 5 3

Deduct the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington, 5 3 6

Remains of free tiends, 1 1 0

The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, over and above their rents

Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9 1957 9 3

Value of the of the free tiend, at five years purchase, 5 8 9

Total value of the lands and tiend, 1943 18 0

The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20

Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale, 2042 18 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 1854 8 6

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlarchill.—The lands of Nether Camlarch are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Sloanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

LANDS in the County of Perth

TO BE SOLD—BY ADJOURNMENT,

To be exposed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of March 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, —AT A REDUCED PRICE,

The LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgraston, lying in the parishes of Dunnbarne, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition.—The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premises, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feus-duties, public burdens, and the value of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dunnbarne, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dunnbarne fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 24s. 8 d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, fall rated in the cens books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1781, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchasers.

Twenty-two years purchase of the proven rental, exclusive of the value of the woods, extends to L. 28,060 4 4 2-12ths

To which falls to be added, the value of the woods, being 2245 1 6

Which makes the upset price of the estate L. 30,311 5 10 2-12ths

If this estate does not fall in whole, it will be exposed in Lots, in the following order, viz.

Lot I. The Lands of HALTOWN with the fishing of Cordon upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of Lot II. after mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 2 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 61 l. 19s. 7 d.; and will be exposed at the upset price of 1363 l. 10s. 10d.

Lot II. The Lands of KIRKPOOTIE, MEIKILLEFIELDIES, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 208 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 5927 l. 0 s. 8 d. 4-12ths.

These two lots above mentioned are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

Lot III. Will comprehend the Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and the Lands of KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dunnbarne, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kincross. These lands are pleasantly situated along the south side of the water of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided.—The tenants houses are in good repair, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 1004 l. 19s. 8 d. 6-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 23,021 l. 14s. 3d. 10-12ths.

The woods on the different Lots are valued as follows, viz.

Those on Lot II. at L. 1334 0 0

Lot III. at 911 1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of Session, and the progress of rents, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods, will be shown by William Lumdaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate, and William Chalmers at Kilgraston, will show the grounds.

Judicial Sale of the Estate of CRAIGIE, And Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament-house Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the second day of February next, betwixt four and five afternoon,

The Remaining Parts of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE, which belongs to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop of Craigie, Bart. viz.

I. The Barony of SANQUHAR, being Parcel 3d of the lands as formerly advertised, the free rent whereof, after all deductions, is proven to be 428 l. 17s. 10d. 6-12ths; to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 12,000 l. These lands are held of the Prince. The following farms of this barony are retoured, viz. Sanquhar-Linday to 31. West Sanquhar to 5 l. Cline or Cleone to 5 l. of old extent.

II. The Feu-duties of NEWTOWN and WALLACE TOWN, being part of Lot 9th as formerly advertised, the yearly amount whereof is proven to be 68 l. 16s. 8d. farthing Sterling; to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1200 l.

The whole subjects in this parcel hold of the Prince.